

---

---

**Hydraulic fluid power — Plain-end,  
seamless and welded precision steel  
tubes — Dimensions and nominal  
working pressures**

*Transmissions hydrauliques — Tubes de précision en acier, soudés ou non, à extrémités lisses — Dimensions et pressions nominales de travail*



This document is a preview generated by EMS



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2019

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

	Page
Foreword .....	iv
Introduction .....	v
1 Scope .....	1
2 Normative references .....	1
3 Terms and definitions .....	1
4 Requirements .....	1
5 Nominal working pressures .....	1
6 Identification statement (Reference to this document) .....	4

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Fluid power systems*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Connectors and similar products and components*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10763:1994), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- The complete document was reformatted, especially [Table 1](#) to improve readability.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

In hydraulic fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a liquid under pressure within an enclosed circuit.

Components may be connected through their ports by connections (fittings) and conduits. Tubes are rigid conduits.



# Hydraulic fluid power — Plain-end, seamless and welded precision steel tubes — Dimensions and nominal working pressures

## 1 Scope

This document specifies sizes and nominal working pressures for tubes with outside diameters in accordance with ISO 4397, and wall thicknesses and mechanical properties in accordance with ISO 3305 (seamless precision steel tubes) and ISO 3305 (welded precision steel tubes). The nominal working pressures included in this document reflect a design factor ratio of 4 to 1 applied to the calculated burst pressures.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3305, *Plain end welded precision steel tubes — Technical conditions for delivery*

ISO 4397, *Fluid power connectors and associated components — Nominal outside diameters of tubes and nominal hose sizes*

ISO 5598, *Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5598 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

## 4 Requirements

Steel tubes shall have outside diameters selected from the range presented in ISO 4397 and shall have the mechanical properties of grade R37 in normalized conditions (NBK), as specified in ISO 3305.

## 5 Nominal working pressures

The nominal working pressures for selected tube outside diameters and wall thicknesses are given in [Table 1](#). The nominal working pressure values are based on a design factor ratio of 4 to 1 applied to the calculated burst pressures and are derived from the following formulae: